POETRY

Do You Mean To Propose!

You come very often, 'tis all very well, You're a very fine man, and a very hig swell; You've a very good heart, and a very long nose The house is burieged, both by rich and by poor,

Who knock all day long at grandmamma's door They turn up their eyes, and turn out their toes But what is all that if they do not propose? You say that you love me, but love all alone

To mmarried girls is a thing quite maknown; You sigh and look down, and present me a rese But that is all stuff!—do you mean to propose? I am not so hard hearted as I may appear; Why stop and look shoupish;—there's nothin fear; You men are such goese!—only Beelrebub kn

The trouble you give us before you propose! *Tis almost two seasons since I we been out; You simper and smile and you whirl me abo But this is not business, the herrid time goes, Another will have me if you do not propose. You take all the sire of a man Pve preferred; You keep off the rest, and dentaxy a word. This is not fair play—a fellow who shows Such uncommon devotion should speak and pro-

You'd give me a world!—only give me your hand! One can't go on always with cons and with pros, Never come here again-or be frank and propose

The Territory of the Hudson Bay Company and the North-

[From la Revue des Deux Mondes.]

Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle being made aware that their outward appearance, clad in the worn-out garments they erons feelings. had purchased at Fort Kamloop, was the through the crowded streets of Victoria with their Indian friends, who could hardly conceal their delight. They took them to vided the means for their return, the Into their native wilds

and blankets strapped on their shoulders. They arrived in a week at the mines of Bay Company. Cariboo, which are world-renowned, as the The sources of gold, if one may be al-Vancouver newspapers inform us, but we lowed so to speak, have not yet been shall not follow them in their expedi- found. The deposits of gold-sand of contion—the interesting parts of which may siderable worth are very scarce, and the ing the bloody remains of their comrade, Mountains-but now they have become

Vancouver Island extends for more than enjoys another advantage : that of having of the population of that State. coal mines, of a poor quality, it is true, but very important, nevertheless; for most of the coal consumed in the Pacific comes from Europe by the way of Cape Horn.

A European astronomer predicts, that in August next, there will be a comet of such brilliancy in the heavens, and so near the earth, that we shall have nights almost as light as our days.

From the above, it can be seen that Vancouver Island is a military and commercial position - aggressive in regard to the United States, and defensive, regarding British Columbia. In the winter time when the miners come down from Cariboo Victoria assumes the appearance of a city of miners; but in the summer senson it is like any other English colonial town. As soon as you have crossed the bar of Frazer River, it seems as though you were introduced to a widely different world. The discovery of gold dust in the streams, and, above all, of the rich quartz of Cariboo, has been the means by which attention was called to that country, and which cansed it at once to be invaded by numbers of California miners. On the banks of the Frazer River, everything is Californian : manners, costume, and language. -which is a sort of slang that has now the privilege of being spoken by the fashionable snobs of London, in preference even to race-course slang. There, as in California, can be noticed the strange contrast between the beauty of the machines and the degraded state of men; between misery and extravagance. There you see people sleeping on the hard ground, clad in the most filthy manner, who can not find a better way of amusing themselves than by playing ten-pins with bottles of champagne, in order to have the pleasure of seeing the precious liquor running to waste in the dry sand. The love of gold imparts to those men a heroic intrepidity, but, unhappily, too often smothers all gen-

But there are striking differences be cause of the want of courtesy on the part tween California and British Columbia. of the waiter at the fashionable hotel of In the former, agricultural pursuits have Victoria, hastened to a tailor's shop, kept pace with the mining interests, while whence they emerged clothed in the high- in the latter, everybody being employed in est fashion of Vancouver Island, and the work of the mines, and all the pro looked once more "respectable." Having visions coming from Oregon or California, thus accomplished what they owed to the gold extracted (a part of which rethemselves, they made it a pleasure and a mains with the retailers), finds its way to duty to initiate Mr. and Mrs. l'Assiniboine the hands of the American merchants, so into the marvelous wonders of civilization. that the United States may be called the They hired a splendid carriage, and drove commercial home of that English Colony.

III.

There is in the book of Lord Milton Port Esquimanit, to visit a man-of-war, and Dr. Cheadle an omission that is not to be overlooked. They call their journey an Armstrong gun, and an admiral in full the north-west passage by land, but they uniform, but the excitement being telling forget to tell us the reason why a railroad on their nerves, they were invited to par-take of a nice lunch at a pastry-cook's, the remembrance of which will haunt Mrs. Baptiste for many a long year. From the needed that the prosperity, may, the very pastry-cook's, the Englishmen took their political future of the British Colonies in admiring companions to the Opera-house,

-for Victoria boasts of an Opera-house,

dangered, if nothing is done respecting and also of a Corps de Ballet,—and there the construction of an overland route. It the excited miners were throwing gold is a very important question for the Eng pieces on the stage to the favorite singers lish Colonies of North America, and and dancers, as an appreciation of their question which, being to-day of a mere admiration. This was the termination of commercial and agricultural bearing, will their acquaintance with civilization, and assume a more serious aspect in the con-Lord Milton and Dr. Chendle having proand the United States; for, from Fuca dians-father, mother and son-went back Straits, in the Pacific, to the mouth of the St. Lawence, in the Atlantic, the United States frontier is bounded by the British Our travelers could not think of going home without visiting the auriferous regions of Cariboo, and they started on their to give to the aforesaid book the conclujourney in the classic attire of the miners: sions wanting, and for the sake of a clear flat-crowned, broad-brimmed hat; high-top, matters pertaining to British Columbia, water-proof boots, reaching to the knee, Canada, and the Territory of the Hudson

be summed up in two or three episodes of area in which they lay very limited, so a dark character. Of the two miners who that, sooner or later, when the gold-sand is have discovered the richest "placeros," exhausted, the mining countries will be one died of starvation in the forest and successful or unsuccessful in accordance the other, afflicted with paralysis, is begging his bread in the streets of Victoria, ual labor. But Cariboo is, of all places in which reminds one forcibly of the famous the world, the one where the compensa-Sic vos non vobis. They also found that tion for labor is the highest, and the popthe greater part of the sixty emigrants ulation is, therefore, mainly composed of who preceded them were drowned in the miners and merchants. It takes five Thompson River, and that the five miners months to reach it from Europe, round who had also trusted their skiff to the tor. Cape Horn, and it costs \$500 by the way rents of the same stream, had been apset, of Panama. In the one case, the passage but had managed to escape from the water. is too long; in the other, too expensive. Two of them, after indescribable sufferings, and the colonist is deterred from any idea reached Fort St. George, whence a detackment was sent in search of the other tion by land is open for the immigrants; three, two of whom were still alive, but if British Columbia does not discontinue crazy, half buried in the snow, and devourifornia; if the price of the necessaries of whom they had killed to satisfy their hun- life does not diminish when the richness ger. But let us turn from these scenes of of the "pinceros" decreases, then will a horror, and examine the past and probable Colony, having before it the brightest prosfuture of those two English possessions pects, dwindle away, and fall as rapidly as which Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle reach. it has risen. "How is it," say the British ed by such a perilous and unfrequented Columbians, "that England lets the Unitroute. Fifteen years ago they were not ed States take the lead everywhere?" known by any official name—they were The United States have already made simply termed the territories of the Hud- three roads, uniting California to the Misson Bay Company west of the Rocky sissippi; there are on each road coaches. supported by the Central Government, for the rivals of the United States for influence in the North Pacific Ocean. the accommodation of travelers; a special line of communication joins the Territory of Washington and State of Oregon to the thirty miles along the American coast, and Eastern States; a road has been made although a colony, with few inhabitants, from the head of navigation on the Misagreeable climate and barren | souri to the same point on the Columbia, soil, has the unquestionable advantage of and a railroad takes you directly from St. sessing Port Esquimault, the finest and Joseph, on the Missouri, to New York. argest port of the North Pacific for large The great Union Pacific Railroad will ships and men-of-war; and also the city of soon afford another means of intercourse Victoria, which owes to its position at the between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. mouth of the Frazer, and to the great dif- and for the poetal service of California, ficulty attending the passage of the bar at | which is performed by three different over the entrance of that river, the fact of hav-ing become the commercial emporium of British Columbia. Besides being the subsidized steamers of the Pacific, it has head-quarters of a naval station, and the been calculated that it costs the Governmart of a great Colony, Vancouver Island ment of the United States \$4.10 per head

Missanken Helenstry.

Ny own regiment had been for some time ander context to proceed to the same. Note that the colonizal Almassed at a formation of the same street than the same that the colonizal Almassed at a formation of the same street than the same that the colonizal Almassed at a formation of the same street than the same than the colonizal Almassed at a formation of the same street than the same than the colonizal Almassed at a formation of the same street than the same than the colonizal Almassed at a formation of the same street than the same than the colonization of the same street than the same than the colonization of the same street than the same than the same than the colonization of the same street than the same of the same street than the same street than the same which the same street than the same street than the same street than the same of the same street than the same street than the same of the same street than the same street than the same of the same street than the same street than

sel, and is also the smallest of the fleet, its tonnage being only 681, with engines of 300 (nominal) horse-power. The King William is the largest of the five, with a tonnage of 5,939 and engines of 1,150 horse-power. Two were constructed in France, one by M. Arman, of Bordeaux, and the other by the Forges et Chantiers Company of the Mediterraneao. The remaining three were built in England—two by Messrs. Samuda, of London, and the last, the largest, at the Thames Iron Works The thickness of the plates used for these vessels varies from 4½ to 8 inches. "Les Luttes de l'Autriche en 1866." the first volume of which has lately been published, states that the Austrian sea-going iron-clad fleet consists of two frigates of the first class, three of the second, and two of the third. They carry an aggregate of 213 guns and 2,592 men. There is also an iron-clad battery of position, with an armament of 16 guns and a crew of 229 men. The same publication gives the strength of the Italian iron-clad fleet at 4 frigates of 36 guns, four of 26, and three of 22 guns, and one ram with two guns, two covettes of 20 guns, two sloops of 4 guns, and two batteries with 12 guns each—in all 18 vessels, with an armament of 388 guns and an equipment of 7,358 men.

"Conce. Conce. Said Burridge, in great stonishment.

"My governor, of course."

"My governor, of course."

"My governor, of course."

"Shat governor, of course."

"Shat governor, of course."

"Son's believe you ever had one," was the stonishment.

"It is tut, man; how's the old lady p".

"It is facerely hope she's dead," said Burridge, sacking away imperturbably.

"Oh, Donald, you parricidal rufflan, where are your matural affections?" and he play-adaly the was nover-ripe maugo at the dra-goon, which took effect upon his chin, and he play-adaly the was nover-ripe maugo at the dra-goon, which took effect upon be the freety leaf the problem of the phlace of the player of the phlace of the player of the phlace of the player of the player of the phlace of the player of the phlace of

ously immature condition which is its characteristic, and the large presence of chemical materials ready on very small provocation to start from their slumber of inaction, and generate explosive gasses sufficient to rend the comparatively thin crust of the earth into unresisting fragents, it would be in no degree surprising. owever alarming, if earthquakes were to rather than the exception in this part of the world. It is pretty generally admitted that settlement upon this continent has been somewhat prema-ture, and that if we had watted a few ousand years more it might have been better prepared for our sustenance, and less likely to startle us with periodical recurrences of intestine commotions. But having adopted it as a place of habitation, we have now to make the best of it, and if our cities are occasionally engulphed in some horrid chasm of molten minerals, we must look upon such accidents as the in-evitable concomitants of our enterprise.—

A Suspicious CRAPT.-The La Place, arrived from Martinique, reports that on the 22d of August, in lat. 20 deg N, 46 deg. W. at about 4 r. m., she saw a bark of about 800 or 900 tons lying-to. About 5 p. m. the bark hoisted the French flag at 5 p. m. the bark hoisted the French flag at her mizen. The La Place approached her and bailed her in French, but received no answer. On being hailed in English, she replied she was bound from Hamburg to New York, and requested the La Place to send a boat aboard; the latter, however, deeming the circumstances suspicious, hois-ted a light, and directed the bark to follow ted a light, and directed the bark to follow in her wake, promising to assist her in the moraing. The bark put on a press of sail to follow, but the La Place being the faster vessel got away. The bark was a wooden vessel painted black, with a yellow streak, had a half-round stern, bows rather projecting, and a false deck with copper light port; her poop was not lighted, but the room above was pierced with ports, and hung with cloth or red velvet, and was brilliantly lighted; all her sails except the lighted; all her eails except the mainsail were set, and her funnel was so covered with tarpaulins that it was not until approaching very close to her that the La Place perceived her to be a steamer. She appeared to be of English construct-She appeared to be of English construction. About twenty men were seen on the deck, but no officers in uniform, nor was there any difference between the persons who answered the sailors on deck. She appeared to be in a perfectly navigable condition

The Bangor Whig tells a remarkable story of a man down at Tennant's Harbor, who, being out in his dory, fell overboard, and not being able to swim, conceived the idea of striking the bottom and footing it ashore. Accordingly, shutting his areas ashore. Accordingly, sbutting his eyes and teeth firmly together, he struck out for the shore, autil, thinking be must be near land, he opened his eyes and found himself in the middle of a corn-field.

altogether forming a Kaleidoscopic effect of form and colour unequalised by anything I had ever beheld. Bere and there was a large clam shell (China) wedged in between masses of corai, the gaping, zigzag mouth covered with the projecting mantle of the deepest prussian-blue; beds of the dark purple, long-spined Echini, and the thick black bodies of sea-cucumbers (Holothuria) varied the aspect of the sea bottom. In and out of these coral groves, like gorgeous birds in a forest of trees, swarm the most beautifully-coloured and grotesque fishes, some of an intense blue, others bright red, others yellow, black, salmon-coloured, and every colour of the rainbow, curiously barred and banded and bearded, swarming everywhere in little shoals which usually included the same species, though every moment new species, more striking than the last came into view.—(COLLINGWOOD.) form and colour had ever beheld.

How they massage Education in France.

—From a return published by the imperial Commission on Technical Education in France, it appears that there are fifty farm schools for giving theoretical and practical agricultural instruction in the first degree to youths who intend to follow the occupation of farm servants. The expenses, so far as regards the salaries of the masters, and partly of the board of the pupils, are defrayed by the State; but all the outlay and risk of the farming are borne by the director. The whole expenditure of the State for each of these fifty establishments amounts, on the average, to 14,000 or 15,000 france, and instruction is given to about 1,500 apprentices, which corresponds to an average of thirty pupils to each farm, at an annual cost of about 250 france per head. The results of technical and practical teaching given at these farms are generally satisfactory, and the development of such primary agricultural institutions can not be otherwise than beneficial. Above these first schools, and as establishments of secondary instruction, there are three agricultural district schools. Each of these schools has six professors, and the course of study, which extends over three years, is terminated by examination, at which the pupils who give satisfaction receive certificates. Bealdes the schools spoken of above, there are establishments of an unpretending kind, intended to train either good farm beiliffs, or simply agricultural laborers and maid-servants. Owing their origin to charity, these private institutions find their pupils amongst the population, and tend to retain in the rural district, and employ in field-work, the young girls whom the attractions of lighter labor, but less favorable to health and morals, are continually drawing towards factories or work-rooms for sewing and embroidery.—Mark Lane Express.

Francusar Revocautions.—In a late letter, HOW THEY MANAGE EDUCATION IN FRANCE

FREQUENT REVOLUTIONS.—In a late letter, Mark Twain writes: "They have a revolution in Central America every time the moon changes. All you have to do is to get out into the street, in Panama or Aspinwall, and give a whoop, and the thing is done. Shout, Down with the administration! and up with somebody else, and revolution follows. Nine-tenths of the people break for home, siam the door behind them, and get under the bed. The other tenth go and overturn the government and banish the officials, from President down to notary-public. Then, for the next thirty days, they inquire anxionally of all new-comers what sort of a sir their little shivarce made in Europe and America. By that time the revolution is ready to be touched off, and out they go."

unclouded; for although nothing can be more delicately nutritive when newly laid, few things can be more nauseous when they are stale.

To Kerf Eogs for Winter Use.—Pour a full gallon of boiling water on two quarte of quicklime and half a pound of salt; when cold, mix into it an ounce of cream of tartar. The day following put in the eggs. After the lime has been stirred well into the boiling water, a large part of it will settle at the bottom of the vessel, on which the eggs will remain. Keep them covered with the liquor, and they will keep for two years.

To Poach Eogs.—This is to boil them without their shells, and requires still greater care. The water must be perfectly pure, or it will stain the white of the egg, and the yolk must be only just so much done as to fix itself firmly in the centre of the white; the egg, though required to be quite fresh, yet should not be poached on the same day on which it has been laid, as, when in that mikey atate, the white and yolk will not combine with the necessary degree of firmness; they should be a couple of days old. Put a moderate quantity of water into a broad flat stewpan. French cooks and to it, when boiling, a spoonful of vinegar and a little salt. Take the pan off the fire whilst putting in the eggs; break the egg into a teacup or small ladle, and turn it gently into the water, so as to prevent the yolk from being mixed with the white; let them stand till beginning to set; then let the eggs boll gently until you perceive that they are done, by the white being set, and the yolk appearing through it in a comparatively soft state; then take each from the water with an eggslice, and pare off any ragged edges which may appear around it before sending them to table. This latter operation, however, if not quickly done, cools the egg, which ought to be served quite hat, to avoid which inconvenience a little machine for posching has been invented in France. A tin cup large enough to contain the egg when poached is perforated with severell holes; and being placed in the

the third. They carry an aggregate of 213 guns and 2.592 men. There is also an iron-clad battery of position, with an armament of 16 guns and a crew of 229 men. The same publication gives the strength of the Italian iron-clad fleet at 4 frigates of 36 guns, four of 26, and three of 22 guns each, and one ram with two guns, two sloops of 4 guns, and two batteries with 12 guns each—in all 18 vessels, with an armament of 388 guns and an equipment of 7,358 men.

At Sydney and Newcastle the other day the sea rose and fell on a sudden many teet, and some vessels broke in consequence from their moorings, proving the occurrence, no doubt, of some subterrane an commotion, respecting which we shall probably hear more in a while. These perturbations are alarming enough, but are precisely what may be expected from time to time. For, considering the geological formation of this continent, and the obviously immature condition, which is the colour made every beheld. Here now the colour mequalted by anything I to the same of the sun, and every beheld. Here now the colour mediately became great friends, (I fear my brother's tastes are rather afficient, (I fear my brother's tastes are rather and iron-clad flear my brother's tastes are rather and in the afterwards saved Burridge from falling over a "cud." I don't know whether the cut is the pelling, and Fm not quite sure that I know what a "cud." I don't know whether the cut is the sun of 16 guns and a crew of 22 guns and Pm not quite sure that I know what a "cud." I don't know whether the cut is the sun of 16 guns and a crew of 22 guns. The save is the sun of 36 guns, four of 26, and the rivate and unfortunate habit of losing the sun of 16 guns, the one known by the mane of Pompey living to the age of 70 years; of reds 20 years are leng lived, the one known by the mane of Pompey living to the age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, king of India, he took a great age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, king of India, he took a great years. Mr. Malerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200 years. Pel-icans are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live 107 years.

DIPLONATE relations with the Celestial Em pire are no trifling matter, and ennuised unpaid attaches can scarcely sigh for the new sensa-tions of a Chinese Court when they are not to be procured at less cost than by inditing let-ters measured by yards instead of inches. The New York Herald informs its readers that The New York Herald informs its readers that the Chinese carefully graduate the size of their correspondence to the grandeur of its subject and circumstances. It appears that the "Brother of the Sun" has addressed an Imperial latter to the Prosidest of the United States, extending over twenty-five feet of parehment, which has been formally presented to the Secretary of State. The people of this country, knowing something of Mr. Seward's love of writing, will appreciate the humor of the remark in the New York Herald when it observes—"No wonder that Mr. Seward could not restrain his delight at the prospect of being called upon by the President to prepare a reply of corresponding length."—Er.

WHAT IS SPENT ON LIQUOR. What is Sprint on Liquon.—The New York Times, in its article upon "Minor Topics," makes the remarkable statement that the public debt is less than twice the retail value of the liquor consumed in the United States for the year 1867. The cost of liquor for that period was ten times the value of all church property in the country; equal to the value of all railroads in the United States, except Pennsylvania; more than the value of the metalic yield of the mines west of the Rocky Mountains for twenty years past, and fifty times the cost of public education in the United States for the year. The liquor interest obviously is powerful, and how far its influence upon politics is salutary is a grave question.

WATER TELESCOPES.—The people of Norway carry in their fishing boats a water telescope or tube, three or four feet in length. They immerse one end in the water, and then, looking intently through the glass, they are able to perceive objects ten or fifteen fathoms deep as distinctly as if they were within a few feet of the surface. So when they discover plenty of fish, they surround them with their large draught nets, and often eath them in hundreds at a haul, which, were it not for these telescopes, would frequently prove a pre-carious and unprofitable fishing. This instrument is not only used by the fishermen, but is also found in the navy and coasting versels.—

British Trade Journal.

How to settle a Horni. Bill.—A hot keeper at Laneaster, Pennsylvania, recent learned something, in this wise: Two con trymen took ledgings at his place, and far sumptaoasly, drinking three buttles for windily. The last day, and before they hettled their bill, a dispute arose abothe speed of their horses. They at last at tied upon a race, and appointed the landle judge. When they were ready, the judgike those of the Olympian games, gave it word—"one, two, three, and off." Aw they went, and have neither been seen a heard of since.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Supreme Court--- In Probate. In the matter of the proof of the Will of An-drew Fogo, of Honolulu, Island of Onhu,

PROPER application having made to the Honorable J. W. A Justice of the Supreme Court, by Manus ko, for Probate of the Will of Andrew of Honolulu, Oahn, late deceased. Not of Honolulu, Onhu, late deceased. Notice hereby given to all persons whom it may evern, that Friday, the 5th day of March me at 10 o'clock in the forenson, is a day hoar appointed for hearing proof of said W and all objections that may be offered there at the Court House, in the town of Honolu WM. HUMPHREYS, Dennix Clock of Second Deputy Clerk of Supreme Cour Honolulu, Feb. 15, 1869.—5-3t

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Retate of His late High-ness, Mataio Kekuanaca, deceased. ness, Mataio Kekuanaoa, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named Estate, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to oxhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers duly authenticated, whether secared by mortgage or otherwise, within six months from the date of publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his office in the Government Building, Honolulu, and if not so presented, they shall be forever barred.

INO, O. DOMINIS,

Administrator of Estate of M. Kekuannoa.

Administrator of Estate of M. Kekuannor Honolulu, Peb. 2d, 1869.—3-4w

Supreme Court---In Probate.

Supreme Court—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Goldstone, (formerly Mary Miller) of Honolalu, late deceased.

Proper Application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by James Goldstone, the Administrator upon this Estate, for an examination of his accounts and discharge from responsibility as Administrator, and for a decree of Court awarding the Heal Estate to himself, in default of other heirs appearing to claim any part. And the Court having ordered that due public notice of this application be made in the Hawahan Gaertra for the space of six months, therefore be it known to all parties concerned, such as creditors and next of kin, that this matter, with all objections thereto, will be beard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. N.

29-6m

L. McCULLY, Clerk.

WINDOW GLASS FOR SALE -BY-

L. L. TORBERT.

For Cash. 82822222222222666 HARRICH PARTIES AND NOT -222828282888 1 188 B Sessatinine - Ed Isseericonomia Fr The second

ALSO-ON HAND. Heavy Polished Plate Glass,

Plain, Colored and Figured Stained Glass

8: 8: 8: 88 TO

Hemp Canvas. No. 0 TO 6. LIGHT RAVENS DUCK, Heavy Ravens Duck, Hemp Sail-Twine, Cotton Sail-Twine, Sail Needles,

BeesWax, etc.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO. Pilot and Navy Bread. FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

Columbia River Salmon OF THE CATCH OF 1868. In barrels and half barrels.
For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Cotton Canvas. A MERICAN MANUFACTURE. For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Received per Idaho, GOLDEN GATE MILLS FLOUR. Hatra Family, and Bakers' Extra, from the New Crop of Wheat of 1868, For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Patty's English Pie Fruits. NEW, AND FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

A SMALL LOT, OF SUPERIOR QUALI-ity. For Sale by Pia! Pia!

Japan Tea! A SMALL LOT OF THE BEST QUALI-tles, in papers. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Westphalia Hams SUPERIOR QUALITY, RECEIVED PER R. C. WYLIE. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Stockholm Tar. STOCKHOLM PITCH, IN BARRELS and half-barrels. For Sale by 1-3m BOLLES & CO.

Manila Cordage. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES.
For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES 4 CO.

Fresh Salmon! IN ONE AND TWO POUND TINS, FROM Columbia River. A Splendid Article. For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Crackers in Tins. PIC NIC, WATER, BOSTON, SODA WAFER, ASSORTED, JENNY LINE CAKES: For Sale by 1-4m BOLLES & CC.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO., AVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIV-

Compound Extract of Bases, Preside, Phorn's Extract, Crossman's Specific, Pills and Ontments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Pectural Famigati Sponges, Hamburg Tra, Lily White, Pumigating Pastils, Tracess, J. R. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shishis, Lubin's and Pinard's Extracts, Tollet Articles, Lip Salve, adelible Pencils, a New Invention

Hair Restorers and Dressings, Syringer, Lesshor, etc., etc., etc.

Drugs of all kinds, Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-tf

Fire Extinguishers!

ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned for FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. to be forwarded via Panama, or by the Pack-ets via Cape Hern.

STEERING OARS, 22 feet in length. For sale by BOLLES 4 CO.

R. R. R. 100

OF DEATHS, that annually occur, are caused by Preventable Diseases, and the greater portion of those complaints would, if Radway's Ready Relief or Pills, (as the case may require,) were administered when pain or uneasiness or slight sickness is experienced, be exterminated from the system in a few hours. PAIN, no matter from what cause is almost instantly cured by the Ready Relief. In cases of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Spasms Bilious Cholie, in fact all Pains, Aches and Infirmities either in the Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Kidneys, or the Joints, Muscles, Legs, Arms, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, &c., will in a FEW MINUTES yield to the soothing influence of the Ready

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Influence, Dip-theria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Fever and Ague, Mercurial Paius, Scaries Fover, &c., &c., take from four to six of Radway's Pills, and also take a tempoonful of the Rendy Relief in a glass of warm water, aweet-ened with sugar or honey; bathe the throat, head and chest with Rendy Relief, (if Ague or Intermittent Fover, bathe the spine also,) in the morning you will be cured.

How the Ready Relief Acts !

In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened; if there is much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist nature in removing the offending cause,—a general the feet the state of the section bedy lows, and the surface of the body is creased heat. The sickness at stomach chills, head-ache, oppressed breathis soreness of the throat, and all pains, internally or externally, rapidly subsi-the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, refreshed, invigorated, cared.

It will be found that in using the externally afther on the wine or set.

It will be found that in using the Relief externally, either on the spine or across the kidneys, or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it continues its influence over the diseased parts.

1. Price of R. R. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.

RADWAY & CO., 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

TYPHOID FEVER.

This disease is not only cured by Dr. Radway's Relief and Pills, but pre-vented. If exposed to it, put one tea-spoonful of Relief in a tumbler of water. Drink this before going out in the morning, and several times during the day. Take one of Radway's Pills one hour before dinner, and one on

the day. Take one of Radway's Fills one hour before dinner, and one on going to bed.

If seized with Fever, take 4 to 6 of the Pills every six hours, until coplous discharges from the bowels take place; also drink the Relief diluted with water, and bathe the entire surface of the body with Rolief. Soon a powerful perspiration will take place, and you will feel a pleasant heat throughout the system. Keep on taking Relief repeatedly, every four hours, also the Pills. A cure will be sure to follow. The rollef is strongthening, it is sure to break up the Fever and to neutralize the poison. Let this treatment be followed, and thousands will be saved. The same treatment in Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Billow Fever, will effect a cure in 24 hours. When the patient feels the Relief irritating or heating the skin, a cure is positive. In all cases where pain is felt the Relief should be used.

Relief 50 cts.; Pills 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868 For Sale by

Justin Ontes & Broy Ancre And by all Druggists and Country